1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

speaking Han Chinese in the northeast, while the Hakka-speaking Han Chinese are found in the northwestern corner intermingled with Thai immigrants from Indo-China.[10]

Comparing the Han Chinese in Kwangtung and Kwangsi with the northern Chinese, the former are generally shorter in stature, showing the effect of a series of admixtures of non-Han blood in the course of Han migration. It can be stated, therefore, that the Han Chinese are more homogeneous in civilization than in racial composition. (For cultural characteristics of the Han Chinese, see chapters on Social Structure and Family in this handbook.)

III. THE NON-HAN ETHNIC GROUPS

The attached ethnographic map indicates the distribution of non-Han ethnic groups, and a table contains some detailed information concerning the six most numerous non-Han ethnic groups.

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10. Ch'en Chih, Hai-nan-tao Hsin-chih, [A New Gazeteer of Hainan Island], Shanghai, 1949, p. 89; Li Tai-ch'en, Hai-nan-tao Chih Hsien-chuang, [The Present Situation on Hainan Island], Shanghai, Shih-chieh shu-chü, 1947, p. 18.

1:Stanford U. 5-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

NAME OF GROUP	ORIGIN	NUMERICAL STRENGTH
Hui (Hui-hui, Hui-tzu)	1. Arabian and Iranian soldiers and merchants who moved into China from the 7th to 13th centuries and intermarried with the Chinese and aborigines. 2. Chinese children adopted by Hui families. Most of the Hui people in the Central-South are found around Kai-feng, Honan, resulting probably from the Yuan Dynasty military colonization.	350,000
Chuang (Tieo-jen, Nung-jen, T'u-jen)	A Thai race who entered Kwangsi from the west out of Hunan and Kweichow, where the Mongol armies conquered the Southwest in the 14th century.	About 6,000,000
Ming	Unknown. Probably a branch of the Chuang.	250,000
Yao (Called White-trouser Yao, red-turban Yao, from their attire; also Plain Yao, Cross-Mountain Yao from their dwelling places; other names from occupational and cultural levels.	They came from the east into Kwangsi province, probably after the immigration of Chuang.	460,000
Miao (Miao-tzu)	The Miao in Hunan are the aborigines. Most of those on Hainan Island came from the Chinese mainland during the Ming Dynasty (1366-1644).	480,000
Li (Loi, according to local pronunciation; Ha and Chi are two branches of the Li, distinguished from the Li proper.)	Aborigines of Hainan Island.	300,000

[facing p. 71; part A]

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THE SIX NON-HAN ETHNIC GROUPS IN CENTRAL-SOUTH CHINA

	DISTRIBUTION	APPEARANCE
162 142 198 771	Settled among Han Chinese communities — cities and towns. Most are found in Honan, a few in West Hunan. About 2,000 on Hainan Island around Ta Hsien.	In the Hui of the Central-South, the Han Chinese blood overshadows the Turkish and Iranianblood. It is difficult to distinguish the Hui from the Han Chinese except by their different religious practices and customs.. Hui on Hainan Island have prominent noses and other Semitic features.
	Most found in West Kwangsi.	Not noticeably different from the Han Chinese.
	On the Hunan-Kwangsi border, near Kweichow, usually in mountainous areas over 6,900 feet above sea level.	Those who live on the plains are assimilated into Chinese communities. Those remaining on mountains wear peculiar costumes like the Miao.
	Mountainous areas in Kwangsi, and some in Kwangtung and northern Hunan.	Shorter than the average Han Chinese. Most costumes have wide embroidered trimmings; women wear large earrings.
	Western Hunan in connection with the Miao in eastern Kweichow (300,000); Northern Kwangsi at Ta-Miao-shan area (100,000); Northwestern Kwangsi around Si-lung (80,000); Hainan Island.	Deep-chested, rosy-cheeked hardy mountain-dwelling people; men dress like Han Chinese peasants; women wear costumes of colors peculiar to their tribes
	Hainan Island with concentrations in Wu-chih-shan and Lo-ting, Pao-t'ing, and Pei-sha. The Chi live in the most inaccessible areas. The Hê live close to the coast, in the south and southwest of the island.	Men and women wear 6-cornered hats while working. The tamed Li resemble the Han Chinese; the wild Li (Sheng Li) preserve their tribal customs; women tattoo their faces to mark tribal differences; both men and women have curious coiffures with big knots tied in various shapes, and do not wear many clothes.

[facing p. 71; part B]

1;Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

OCCUPATION	LANGUAGE	RELIGION
162 142 198 771 Most are small merchants and handicraftsmen; a small number engaged in agriculture; some are big merchants and landlords.	Chinese, supplemented by Arabian and Iranian phrases of a religious nature.	Islam (Ch'ing-chen chiao)
Agriculture, primarily wet-rice paddy culture.	They have their own dialect, but no written language. Most can speak Cantonese. A written Chuang language is being created for them under Communist sponsorship.	Ancestral cult; magicians and the belief in transformation of animals; doll sorcery.
Agriculture, in mountainous areas.	Not clear.	Not clear.
Agriculture on mountain slopes; wood-chopping, charcoal-making, bamboo basketry are sidelines.	They have their own dialect, but not written language.	Not clear.
Agriculture (slash and burn); hunting.	Dialects; no written language; using Chinese when necessary.	Some Chinese gods have been taken into their temples.
Agriculture Hunting Fishing	Li dialect, written language unknown	No organized religion; but superstitious beliefs; magic, sorcery, chicken divination are common; shrines where offerings can be made to please various spirits who preside over the locality; also cattle cult or cattle sacrifice.

[facing p. 71; part C]